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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 10. Saturday, Nov. 5, 1796. No. 531.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS,
6 Fructidor, August 23.

Extract of a letter from the Camp before Gustarburg, 24 Thermioder, August 11.

"WE have still four places to take—Philipsburg, Manheim, Mentz & Ehrenbreitstein. There is no communication between them, and with patience & activity we shall obtain our object.

"Since one in the morning we have laboured, in forming a line of circumvallation, defended by the cannon of the heights of Veizenau and the fort of Gustarburg. The English officer, Williams, has done all in his power to cannonade us from his gun-boats, but without producing any effect of consequence.

"Manton is completely blockaded on the side where we are. It appears from the most certain reports, that there are more than four or five months provisions in the town. I believe they are but indifferently furnished with wood, for the garrison is continually employed in cutting down the willows in the neighbouring islands.

"We know not what the unskilfulness of the garrison can be compared, who probably to amuse themselves, fire 5 or 600 balls and bombs a day, none of which have as yet either killed or wounded any person. Lastly they had the complaisance to fire 42 cannon shots at general Lortolaut; and me, though such a proceeding was contrary to the agreement which we made, both parties not to fire upon individuals. We regard tranquillity, without moving from the spot, this infraction of the convention. He begged of us not to take any notice of this piece of diversion of the cannoniers, who he had said had fired without orders, and would be punished for it.

"I should perhaps fay something of this Mr. Williams, who is a man of much spirit, very alert, and who has been in the service of the Emperor for tweive years. Twice he came here on a parley, and at each time I heard him speak with much freedom. He told us that the Emperor was a brave man, but that his council was made up of a pack of scoundrels. He does not speak with more reserve of his own country. He assures us that Mr. Pitt is a man either lost or hung (ou perdu ou pendu,) and that he had deceived the Emperor in a most atrocious manner, by makeing him believe, that, by means of his guineas, he should make the Netherlands revolt against the French. Pitt, he says is the enemy of his king, and the greatest scoundrel in England. If the Austrian Cabinet does not make a peace, according to Mr. Williams, there must be an insurrection in the Empire; the people of Frankfort will have the king of Prussia for their sovereign, and that of France the Rhine for their barrier.

"He says, that we shall never take Manheim by assault, but that with a little patience it will certainly be in our power. The commandant of the fortress of Koenigstein he admits at the same time should be hanged, as having surrendered after a siege of eight hours, under the pretext that he wanted water, when he had 100 tons of Burgundian wine in his cellars.

"The deserters and prisoners continue to arrive here every day from our army on the Danube.

"P. S. I open my letters to inform you that we have gained a signal victory at Bamberg, and that the Austrians, who are completely routed, are hastening to bury themselves in the interior of Austria and Bohemia,—L' Amia des Loix.

August 31.

In the secret committee of the council of Five Hundred, the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive between France & Spain, was read. It is no other than the family compact, under a new form, and accommodated to present circumstances.

It is agreed, that which ever of the two powers shall be attacked, the other shall immediately furnish fifteen sail of the line, 18,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry to the aid of its ally. The vessels shall act separately or unitedly, at the will of the power which demands assistance.

The 10th article imports that it is particularly against the English that these united forces are to act. This treaty may therefore be regarded as a declaration of war on the part of Spain against England.

This treaty, which was signed at Madrid, by general Perignon, and the Prince of Peace, was referred to a special committee.

September 9.

The treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, with Spain, has been approved of by the Council of Five Hundred, and is now before that of the Ancients.

September 10.

The Boston Mercury confirms the report of a French fleet off Halifax, of 11 ships of the line and 6 frigates. But we have nothing certain of what they have done at Newfoundland or what they intend to do at Halifax. The same paper mentions that Murray's whole squadron is at that place.

It is a fact that the harvest is abundant in England and France, and good wheat selling in London for 35s.—best Dantzig wheat at 40s. sterling the quarter, of 8 bushels. American wheat is as low as from 30 to 36, that is, from less that 6 to 6/61. York currency a bushel. So that we shall have no foreign market this year.

It is to be observed also that the seat of war is carried into the heart of Germany;—provisions therefore for the armies will be collected in Prussia, Bohemia, Poland Hungary, Austria and Italy. There will be no extra consumption of grain in Great Britain or France to create a demand. Farmers in America must now come down to something like old prices.

The force of the internal defence of Great Britain is stated at 153,000 effective; and is to be augmented to 180,000.

The English ministry are alone to evacuate the islands of Corsica. The French are preparing to invade it, & it is said the inhabitants will throw off the English government and join the French.

Through the intercession of the King of Prussia, the French have engaged not to attack the dominion of the Elector of Saxony. This demonstrates that the king of Prussia has great influence with the French, and that he is in league with them to humble Austria, and divide the German Empire.

LONDON, September 14.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

THE indirect attempt of ministers to negociate with the French Republic having failed, we are happy to hear that, waving every little paltry consideration of etiquette on a business so seriously momentous, they have with much wisdom & propriety, finally determined to meet the question of WAR or PEACE in the most fair, open and honourable manner, unaided, or rather unimbarrassed, by the intervention of any other power.

Mr. Hammond's interview with the king of Prussia, although it did not produce the advantages which were expected to result from it, nevertheless enabled that gentleman to ascertain at least one very material and important fact—namely:

"That the French government had not the smallest objection to treat with this country—but that, for the purpose of supporting their constitution in the eyes of the country, and of prove to all Europe the ample consolidation of the Republic, any proposition the British Cabinet might have to make on the subject of PEACE, must be made in a direct and unequivocal manner to the directory itself."

In consequence of this intimation the cabinet immediately proceeded to deliberate on the question, and after considerable debate, it was at length decided that an accredited agent should be immediately sent to Paris, invested with all the necessary powers for opening a negociation with the Executive directory, and empowered to submit to them such terms as our ministers are willing to agree to, for the purpose of restoring peace to Europe. Those terms are already drawn up.—*We* are well assured they have been dictated by sincerity and that they are at once so liberal, wise and honorable as to afford the most rational ground of hope that they cannot fail to produce the most favourable impression not only upon the members of the French Government but upon the French nation at large especially when it is considered that the Executive directory, owing to the present ruinous state of their finances, and the distressed condition of their armies independent of the recent check, which they have experienced in Germany, must be as anxious to bring the war to a speedy termination as either at the powers with whom they have to contend. Of the nature of the propositions we are not yet correctly informed—but it has been hinted to us, from a quarter of the greatest respectibility, that the grand basis of that proposed negociation is likely to be a restoration of all our conquests in the *West* Indies during the present war and a formal cession of the whole of the conquered territories on the left bank of the Rhine. The enemy, on their part, to evacuate the Milanese, and all the other countries of Italy now in their power.

The person of whom Ministers have made choice to carry into execution this important object, is the Honorable *Thomas Grenvile*, a Gentleman of acknowledged abilities in the diplomatic line and every way quallified for the weighty trust, adding to a profound and extensive knowledge, an elegance of address and manners, that has ever rendered him respected and admired. He was employed on a very important mission to France towards the conclusion of the last war, and proved himself, although very young, to be perfectly adequate to the task.

Mr. Grenville is to be accompanied by an official gentleman as his *Secretary*, & as soon as the necessary passport is procured for him from the French Government, it is intended that he shall embark with his suit, on board a frigate at Brigh-

By this determination, of Miniſtry to reſtore the bleſſings of peace, they at once reſcue themſelves from the injuries imputations daily laviſhed againſt their intentions and demonſtrate to their countrymen the ſincerity of their deſire to relinquiſh a conteſt, the further proſecution of which whatever neceſſity there was for its commencement, can be deemed neither expedient, profitable, nor ſafe. That perfect ſucceſs may attend the commendable effort, muſt be the earneſt prayer of every Briton, actuated by a regard for his country, or a wiſh for its proſperity and happineſs.

True Briton.

September 10.

His Majeſty, we are well aſſured, is decidedly in favour of an immediate peace and has expreſſed his determination to uſe every means in his power to bring about that deſirable object with as little delay as poſſible.

Mr. Elſworth, a Treaſury meſſenger was laſt night diſpatched with letters to the court of Naples which are ſaid to be of the greateſt importance. The general report at the Treaſury is that they contain the terms which this court intend to propoſe to the French Directory in order to obtain a general peace.

A meſſenger was ſent off to Vienna on Thurſday, with a determination of our Cabinet to propoſe terms of peace to the French government.

The party writers are now more enraged at Mr. Pitt's conduct than ever, becauſe he has determined to make propoſals to the French of ſo liberal and equitable a nature, that if peace does not reſult from them, the failure will not be imputable to the Britiſh Cabinet. The indirect means lately had recourſe to by Miniſters to obtain peace, was deemed by thoſe writers arrogant and ſilly and the open and honourable line of conduct now adopted by them is termed a degrading humiliation. Say, Gentlemen, which way will you have it?

There is ſomething extraordinary in the preſent aſpect of our affairs. If appearances are to be truſted we are offering peace to France, and about to engage in a War with Spain! Is it to be expected that the former will accede to any terms of Peace in which the latter is not included? Would Spain engage in a war with Great Britain if not well aſſured of the aid of France? There is but one mode of ſolving theſe difficulties, which is by ſuppoſing that our Miniſters, properly ſacrificing all punctilio are determined to try whether all differences may not be ſettled at the ſame time, and the complaints of Spain done away in a Congreſs at Paris

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters at Breſcia, 2d Fructidor, (Auguſt 19.)

The General of Diviſion, Chief of the Staff, Major General to the Commiſſaries of Government, Salicetti and Garrat.

"*All goes well: the enemy is at Trent; they have evacuated Riva, after having burnt their ſtation on the Lake of Garda.—The head quarters of Wurmſer are at two leagues beyond Trent. We are occupied in putting our diviſions in order to march, and to commence a new campaign, which will give a final blow to the Emperor. I hope in the courſe of two days to have exchanged all our brothers in arms who are in the enemy's power; they amount to 163 officers, 169 ſerjeants, 460 corporals, and 1608 ſoldiers. I declare it to be a great happineſs to me, to ſee our brave Republicans delivered from the hands of the enemy, and to know, that they are again combatting under the banner of liberty with new ardour.*

(Signed)

"*ALEX. BERTHIER.*"

ARMY OF THE RHINE & MOSELLE.

Hauſſman, commiſſary of government, with the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, to the Executive Directory.

"*Citizen Directors,*

"*I announce to you one of the moſt brilliant days of Republican valour, one of the moſt ſtriking victories gained by the arms of*

brave troops paſſed by [illegible] ing their ſuſees and [illegible] heads.

"*The enemy was [illegible] put to the rout. Two [illegible] pieces of light artillery, [illegible] ſoners have been taken [illegible] ced four leagues beyond the [illegible] —We have to regret the [illegible] Gen. Hewel wounded by a [illegible] away by the rapidity of the [illegible]*

"*The Commander in [illegible] ſufficiently praiſe the bravery [illegible] give you the details of the [illegible]*

(Signed)

Hauſſman, Commiſſary of [illegible] the army of the Rhine and [illegible] Executive Directory.

"*Head Quarters, [illegible] 10th Fructidor [illegible]*

"*In my letter of the day before yeſterday, I gave you an account of [illegible] rable action of the 7th of this [illegible] number of priſoners made on that day has been more conſiderable than I at firſt announced to you; more than two thouſand have already paſſed through this town.*

"*Our troops muſt have entered Munich yeſterday, laſt night or this morning; the Elector went from thence ſome days before, after having appointed Charges with powers to treat with the General in chief. The departure of theſe deputies has been retarded by the Auſtrians, ſo that they have not been able to arrive till yeſterday morning. They are now employed in ſettling the articles of the treaty; as ſoon as it is concluded, I ſhall forward it to you.*

"*The troops of the Elector of Bavaria have received orders to aſſemble at Munich. Thus the Auſtrian army is growing weaker every day, by the defection of its allies, and from the number of priſoners that it has made from it.*

(Signed)

[*We often hear that French [illegible] ſpired by a love of liberty. [illegible] ſpires the Algerines with bravery? Read the following.*]

OBSTINATE CONTEST.

The following article [illegible] it, was received by the [illegible]

"*An Algerine Corſair [illegible] lately funk off Cape St. [illegible] Portugueſe men of war, after [illegible] and bloody conflict of [illegible] vaſt numbers were killed [illegible] Rover maintained the [illegible] firmneſs and undauntedneſs [illegible] one time it was doubtful [illegible] not have beat them off [illegible] ing the ſuperior force [illegible] Portugueſe beheved [illegible] to give quarters provided [illegible] which generous and [illegible] with horrid imprecations [illegible] ſuſed, and ſo reverſed [illegible] the laſt, that they ſaid [illegible] ſhot from the decks [illegible] the top, into the men [illegible] ſinking, which did great [illegible] people. Both the ſhips [illegible] ed—one had ſeveral ſhot [illegible] water, which made her [illegible] ſails and rigging almoſt [illegible] other had her foremaſt [illegible] away, with part of her [illegible] a large ſhot went [illegible] maſt. It is thought [illegible] all their cannon [illegible] of the engagement the [illegible] guns having ſpikes [illegible] bits of iron, and [illegible]*

"*What is eſpecially [illegible] ſeen nailing the colours [illegible] ſhip was ſinking; [illegible] piſtol from his breaſt [illegible] the head—He was a [illegible] would often attack [illegible] force, ſometimes [illegible] always fought under [illegible]*

American

NEW-YO[illegible]

Latest Foreign [illegible]

, I do not know what has paſſed to-ards Mayence or elſewhere. I have nly this day received a letter from Gen. Moreau, of the 8th who announces his ucceſs on the 7th over the enemy.

General Ernouf who had received a diſ-atch from you for me, was obliged to eſtroy it that it might not fall into the ands of the enemy. I think the ſucceſs of General Moreau, will re-call Prince Charles to the Danube, and I ſhall ſtrive o profite by it.

"I have the honour to inform you, that notwithſtanding the great difficulties I ave ſuſtained in my march; I have not oſt a ſingle piece of artillery. You will alſo learn, no doubt with pleaſure, that although the army has been compelled to ight ſix days together, in front and rear, the troops have not teſtified the ſmalleſt chagrin.

"JOURDAN."

General Jourdan to the Executive Direc-tory.

Hamelburg, 18th Fructidor, Sept. 4.

"I have the honour to inform you, hat the enemy paſſed the Mein on the 6th, and marched againſt Wurtzburg. The garriſon there, being doubtleſs unable o remain in the town retired to the ci-tadel.

"I reſolved on an attack upon the 17th, n well to deliver, if poſſible, the garriſon of Wurtzburg, as to endeavour to com-el the enemy to re-paſs the Mein.

"The enemy had in like manner form-d the deſign to attack me; they wanted o turn me on my left, as I did them on heir right, that I might ſecure Dettiebach nd Kitzengen, their two points of retreat.

"The action began at 8 o'clock in the orning. The enemy with a numerous avalry appeared to be ſuperior on my left ing, and threatened to cut it off. I tho't neceſſary to run the hazard of a charge f cavalry, which might procure us the reateſt advantages.

"The charge was commanded by the eneral of diviſion Bonnaud, and was exe-uted with courage—ſome of the enemy's orps were worſted, and ſuffered, but freſh roops advancing, our cavalry were ſure riſed, and retired. Gen. Bonnaud and I allied them, but it became impoſſible to ttempt a ſecond charge, the enemy re-ived freſh troops every inſtant.

"I have therefore been obliged to re-ire. The retreat has been effected happily nough.

[Signed] "JOURDAN."

VICTORY gained by MOREAU.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE

General Moreau to the Executive Direc-tory.

Head Quarters, at Pfafin Huſſen, 16th Fructidor.

"After the paſſage of the Lech, the rmy advanced by different routs, the ght to Dakan, the centre to Pfafin Huſſen, nd the left at Bombach. We could by o means advance from that poſition with-ut the great precautions.

"General La Tour's troops were be-ind the Iſer, oppoſite Munich; thoſe of eneral Mercantier were at Landſhut. We uſt expect every moment, the arrival f the reinforcements of the Archduke Charles, he has ſeveral ſources open on he Danube, among others that of Ingol-ſtadt, whoſe bridge he commands.

"I had given orders to puſh our recon-noitering parties, as far as poſſible, to have news of the enemy. The reſult was, that they paſſed the bridge of Ingoldſtadt, and a ſtrong garriſon in the town. They did not occupy Vouberg, and they had been ſome way on the road to Ratiſbon without diſcovering the enemy.

"It was natural to think, that the ene-my poſted in force at Landſhut and In-goldſtadt, would allow us to advance to-wards Ratiſbon, and then harraſs our flank.

"On the 15th. General Deſaix had or-ders to attack the head of the bridge of Ingoldſtadt, and force the enemy to cut down the bridge.

"General St. Cyre was orderd to puſh his outpoſts to Hamper, and reconnoitre Freſing.—General Fernio was to approach Munich, and Vertameening. In taking his poſition, the 4th regiment of dragoons, had charged with the utmoſt bravery the cavalry of the enemy's vanguard, and had purſued them nearly as far as the Iſer, taking from them 80 horſes and as many men.

"At the moment when thoſe attacks were commenced, the enemy who had marched all night, attacked at day break the out poſts of the left wing. They re-ſiſted enough to give the troops who had marched towards Ingolſtadt, time to re-turn. They left there only the body of flankers under the command of general Delmas, who was attacked the ſame in-ſtant, and who had ſucceeded in repulſing the enemy.

"The vanguard fell back in good order as far as Haugenburg and the Chapel Saint Garll. The troops of the main body and the reſerve being placed, they checked the efforts of the enemy.

"Their cavalry, notwithſtanding the dreadful havoc made in their ranks by our artillery, charged our battries with light artillery, which continued their fire with the greateſt coolneſs, though the enemy were not 25 paces diſtant.

"The 1st regiment of carabineers, and the 8th of chaſſeurs, charged this cavalry in flank with the greateſt bravery—part of them was driven into a marſh, where we took about 100 horſes. Another was o-bliged to paſs under the fire of a battalion of the 62d demibrigade—A battalion of the 69th then attacked with great courage the hights of the Chapel St. Garll, took a howitzer and a waggon, and diſlodged the enemy, who repulſed on all points, were obliged to retire, which the night allowed them to do, with no other loſs than about 500 priſoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and hor-ſes, as well as the route they had taken. Their loſs is at leaſt 1800 men, in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

This body was the union of thoſe of General Latour and Marcartin, ten batta-lions and three regiments of cavalry of the Archduke Charles had ſent to check our progreſs. It is nearly the equivalent he had drawn from that army, to march againſt that of the Sambre and Meuſe. We expect to ſee the reſt arrive in a few days. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe may eaſily reſume the offenſive.

"The centre of the army could not have any part in this action. The officer, charged to announce the attack to me loſt his way, and came in too late for the re-inforcements to arrive in time, and the contrary winds prevented my hearing the noiſe of the cannonade. Theſe circum-ſtances were very fortunate for the enemy. A body of 10 or 12,000 men, who I could eaſily have detached againſt thier rear, would have entirely diſperſed them.

"The troops, although inferior to the enemy, have done prodigies of valour. The corps moſt diſtinguiſhed are the firſt regiment of Carabineers, and the 8th Chaſſeurs, the 10th half brigades of light infantry, and of the line the 62d.

"The light artillery was conducted with the greateſt bravery. The greateſt praiſe is due to the company of Citizen Moſelle, &c. &c.

"Proviſiions are no longer ſcarce. We have taken near 40,000 ſacks of grain, hay, ſtraw and the ovens of the enemy, which they were not able to deſtroy.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

Pittſburgh, Nov. 5.

Boſton, Oct. 13. Sunday evening laſt arrived at Cape Ann, Capt. H. Stanwood, he ſays that to the weſt-ward of the Iſle of Sables about 10 leagues from Halifax, he fell in with a FRENCH FLEET of ELE-VEN ſail of the Line and ſix fri-gates—that he was ſeveral hours on board one of the ſhips—that they were deſtined for and intended to take HALIFAX.

Arrivals at Salem and Portſmouth corroborate this account.

A gentleman in this city, has receiv-ed a letter from his correſpondent in Paris, dated Auguſt 19, which in-forms in ſubſtance, that the late de-cree of the French government re-ſpecting neutral veſſels, was ſuſpen-ded and probably could never be car-ried into execution—that the depre-dation on the American commerce by French cruiſers in the Weſt-In-dies, was unauthoriſed by the go-vernment and done without their knowledge, and that ſatisfaction would be made for the loſs thereby ſuſtained.

Oct. 20.

A French paper relates the fol-lowing anecdote.—Few people now remember, that on the 2d of March, 1784, the famous Aeronaut, Blan-chard drew an immenſe concourſe of people to the Camp de Mars, in Pa-ris, to ſee him aſcend in a baloon. Every thing was prepared at twelve o'clock, Blanchard was about to get into the boat, when a young ſcholar of the military ſchool ruſhed forward with his ſword in his hand, with an intention of aſcending with him; Blanchard would not conſent, but neither his intreaties, nor the excla-mation of the crowd, whoſe curioſity was delayed by this circumſtance, could induce the young man to give up his deſign. A perſon went to in-form the governor of the military ſchool, who immediately ordered him to deſcend from the baloon, which he refuſed, and even attempted to cut the cord with his ſword, but was prevented.

The ci-devant Marquis de Valerie ſeized him and dragged him out of the balloon.—In ſpite of the delay which his obſtinacy cauſed to the public, his courage and enthuſiaſm excited admiration. The event cauſ-ed much converſation at Paris; it was forgot, becauſe every thing is forgotten in time. Do you know citizen, who this young adventurer was, who ſhewed ſo much courage? It was Bonaparte. This trait calls to mind the childhood of Alci-biades—It frequently happens, that in the infancy of great men, pre-ſages are given of their future glory.

☞ *The members of the Mechanical Socie-ty, are requeſted to attend their Monthly meet-ing on Monday next, at their uſual time and place.*

By order

JAMES B. GLOW, Sec.

Nov. 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

TWO lots in M'Kees port ſituate as fol-lows viz. No 73, fronting 60 feet on Market Street, within one lot of the diamond and extending back to Strawberry Alley 140 feet. No 114 fronting on Fifth Street 60 feet, within two lots of the diamond and Ex-tending back to Cheſnut Alley 140 feet. Terms will be known by application to the ſubſcriber at his ferry on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela river oppoſite Pittſburgh.

Alſo a bright bay horſe, about 14 hands high 5 years old, enquire as above.

WILLIAM HERD.

Pittſburgh Nov. 3, 1796.

y, I do not know what has paſſed to-wards Mayence or elſewhere. I have only this day received a letter from Gen. Moreau, of the 8th who announces his ſucceſs on the 7th over the enemy.

General Ernouf who had received a diſpatch from you for me, was obliged to deſtroy it that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. I think the ſucceſs of General Moreau, will re-call Prince Charles to the Danube, and I ſhall ſtrive to profite by it.

"I have the honour to inform you, that notwithſtanding the great difficulties I have ſuſtained in my march; I have not loſt a ſingle piece of artillery. You will alſo learn, no doubt with pleaſure, that although the army has been compelled to fight ſix days together, in front and rear, the troops have not teſtified the ſmalleſt chagrin.

"JOURDAN."

General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

Hamelburg, 18th Fructidor, *Sept.* 4.

"I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy paſſed the Mein on the 30th, and marched againſt Wurtzburg. The garriſon there, being doubtleſs unable to remain in the town retired to the citadel.

"I reſolved on an attack upon the 17th, as well to deliver, if poſſible, the garriſon of Wurtzburg, as to endeavour to compel the enemy to re-paſs the Mein.

"The enemy had in like manner formed the deſign to attack me; they wanted to turn me on my left, as I did them on their right, that I might ſecure Dettlebach and Kitzengen, their two points of retreat.

"The action began at 8 o'clock in the morning. The enemy with a numerous cavalry appeared to be ſuperior on my left wing, and threatened to cut it off. I tho't it neceſſary to run the hazard of a charge of cavalry, which might procure us the greateſt advantages.

"The charge was commanded by the general of diviſion Bonnaud, and was executed with courage—ſome of the enemy's corps were worſted, and ſuffered, but freſh troops advancing, our cavalry were forced, and retired. Gen. Bonnaud and I rallied them, but it became impoſſible to attempt a ſecond charge, the enemy received freſh troops every inſtant.

"I have therefore been obliged to retire. The retreat has been effected happily enough.

[Signed] "JOURDAN."

VICTORY gained by MOREAU.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE

General Moreau to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, at Pfafin Huſſen, 16th Fructidor.

"After the paſſage of the Lech, the army advanced by different routs, the right to Dakan, the centre to Pfafin Huſſen, and the left at Bombach. We could by no means advance from that poſition without the great precautions.

"General La Tour's troops were behind the Iſer, oppoſite Munich; thoſe of General Mercantier were at Landſhut. We muſt expect every moment, the arrival of the reinforcements of the Archduke Charles, he has ſeveral ſources open on the Danube, among others that of Ingolſtadt, whoſe bridge he commands.

"I had given orders to puſh our reconnoitering parties, as far as poſſible, to have news of the enemy. The reſult was, that they paſſed the bridge of Ingoldſtadt, and a ſtrong garriſon in the town. They did not occupy Vouberg, and they had been ſome way on the road to Ratiſbon without diſcovering the enemy.

"It was natural to think, that the enemy poſted in force at Landſhut and Ingoldſtadt, would allow us to advance towards Ratiſbon, and then harraſs our flank.

"On the 15th. General Deſaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge of Ingoldſtadt, and force the enemy to cut down the bridge.

"General St. Cyre was orderd to puſh his outpoſts to Hamper, and reconnoitre Freſing.—General Ferrio was to approach Munich, and Vertameening. In taking this poſition, the 4th regiment of dragoons, had charged with the utmoſt bravery the cavalry of the enemy's vanguard, and had purſued them nearly as far as the Iſer, taking from them 80 horſes and as many men.

"At the moment when thoſe attacks were commenced, the enemy who had marched all night, attacked at day break the out poſts of the left wing. They reſiſted enough to give the troops who had marched towards Ingolſtadt, time to return. They left there only the body of flankers under the command of general Delmas, who was attacked the ſame inſtant, and who had ſucceeded in repulſing the enemy.

"The vanguard fell back in good order as far as Haugenburg and the Chapel Saint Garll. The troops of the main body and the reſerve being placed, they checked the efforts of the enemy.

"Their cavalry, notwithſtanding the dreadful havoc made in their ranks by our artillery, charged our batteries with light artillery, which continued their fire with the greateſt coolneſs, though the enemy were not 25 paces diſtant.

"The 8th regiment of carabineers, and the 8th of chaſſeurs, charged this cavalry in flank with the greateſt bravery—part of them was driven into a marſh, where we took about 100 horſes. Another was obliged to paſs under the fire of a battalion of the 62d demibrigade—A battalion of the 69th then attacked with great courage the hights of the Chapel St. Garll, took a howitzer and a waggon, and diſlodged the enemy, who repulſed on all points; were obliged to retire, which the night allowed them to do, with no other loſs than about 500 priſoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horſes, as well as the route they had taken. Their loſs is at leaſt 1800 men, in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

This body was the union of thoſe of General Latour and Marcartin, ten battalions and three regiments of cavalry of the army of Warteneleben, that Prince Charles had ſent to check our progreſs. It is merely the equivalent he had drawn from that army, to march againſt that of the Sambre and Meuſe. We expect to ſee the reſt arrive in a few days. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe may eaſily reſume the offenſive.

"The centre of the army could not have any part in this action. The officer, charged to announce the attack to me loſt his way, and came in too late for the reinforcements to arrive in time, and the contrary winds prevented my hearing the noiſe of the cannonade. Theſe circumſtances were very fortunate for the enemy: A body of 10 or 12,000 men, who I could eaſily have detached againſt thier rear, would have entirely diſperſed them.

"The troops, although inferior to the enemy, have done prodigies of valour. The corps moſt diſtinguiſhed are the firſt regiment of Carabineers, and the 8th Chaſſeurs, the 10th half brigades of light infantry, and of the line the 62d.

"The light artillery was conducted with the greateſt bravery. The greateſt praiſe is due to the company of Citizen Moſelle, &c. &c.

"Proviſions are no longer ſcarce. We have taken near 40,000 ſacks of grain, hay, ſtraw and the ovens of the enemy, which they were not able to deſtroy.

(Signed) "MOREAU."

Pittſburgh, Nov. 5.

Boſton, Oct. 13. Sunday evening laſt arrived at Cape Ann, Capt. H. Stanwood, he ſays that to the weſtward of the Iſle of Sables about 10 leagues from Halifax, he fell in with a FRENCH FLEET of ELEVEN ſail of the Line and ſix frigates—that he was ſeveral hours on board one of the ſhips—that they were deſtined for and intended to take HALIFAX.

Arrivals at *Salem* and *Portſmouth* corroborate this account.

A gentleman in this city, has received a letter from his correſpondent in Paris, dated Auguſt 19, which informs in ſubſtance, that the late decree of the French government reſpecting neutral veſſels, was ſuſpended and probably could never be carried into execution—that the depredation on the American commerce by French cruiſers in the Weſt-Indies, was unauthoriſed by the government and done without their knowledge, and that ſatisfaction would be made for the loſs thereby ſuſtained.

Oct. 20.

A French paper relates the following anecdote.—Few people now remember, that on the 2d of March, 1784, the famous Aeronaut, Blanchard drew an immenſe concourſe of people to the Champ de Mars, in Paris, to ſee him aſcend in a baloon. Every thing was prepared at twelve o'clock, Blanchard was about to get into the boat, when a young ſcholar of the military ſchool ruſhed forward with his ſword in his hand, with an intention of aſcending with him; Blanchard would not conſent, but neither his intreaties, nor the exclamation of the crowd, whoſe curioſity was delayed by this circumſtance, could induce the young man to give up his deſign. A perſon went to inform the governor of the military ſchool, who immediately ordered him to deſcend from the baloon, which he refuſed, and even attempted to cut the cord with his ſword, but was prevented.

The ci-devant Marquis de Valerie ſeized him and dragged him out of the balloon.—In ſpite of the delay which his obſtinacy cauſed to the public, his courage and enthuſiaſm excited admiration. The event cauſed much converſation at *Paris*; it was forgot, becauſe every thing is forgotten in time. *Do you know citizen*, who this young adventurer was, who ſhewed ſo much courage? —It was *Buonaparte*. This trait calls to mind the childhood of *Alcibiades*—It frequently happens, that in the infancy of great men, preſages are given of their future glory.

☞ *The members of the Mechanical Society, are requeſted to attend their Monthly meeting on Monday next, at their uſual time and place.*

By order
JAMES B. GLOW, Sec.

Nov. 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

TWO lots in M'Kees port ſituate as follows viz. No 73, fronting 60 feet on Market Street, within one lot of the diamond and extending back to Strawberry Alley 140 feet. No 114 fronting on Fifth Street 60 feet, within two lots of the diamond and Extending back to Cheſnut Alley 140 feet. Terms will be known by application to the ſubſcriber at his ferry on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela river oppoſite Pittſburgh.

Alſo a bright bay horſe, about 14 hands high 5 years old, enquire as above.

WILLIAM HERD.

Pittſburgh Nov. 3, 1796.

TO BE SOLD

AT PRIVATE SALE,

On the premiſes for caſh, the 2d Tueſday in March, 1797, the following tracts of land, late the property of JAMES M'FARLANE, of Waſhington County and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed.

ONE patent tract of land (on Pegion creek, about 3-4 of a mile from the mouth, at Parkeſon's Ferry, Monongahela river,) containing 281 acres, 1 rood, 4 poles, and allowance, with a valuable griſt and ſaw-mills, with two pair of ſtones —one pair of which, is complete French Burrs, four feet four inches, a new bolting and ſliding ſcreens, two bolting cloths —The huſk and running geers about two years old, and in good working order, a ſtone and lime mill-houſe, two ſtory high, two fire places and garret, 40 by 44 feet, on an excellant ſtream, and in a fertile ſettlement, and commodiouſly ſeated for the Orlean trade, with a conveniant ſquare log houſe for a miller, a handſom brick dwelling houſe, 36 by 37 feet, two ſtory high, with a conveniant celler and garret, 8 fire places, 4 rooms and an entry on the lower flore, with nine windows in front, twenty four lights each, and ten windows back, eighteen lights each, and two in the garred—An Apple orchard containing 70 or 80 large bearing trees, about 70 acres of ſaid land cleared and under good fence, thirty of which are firſt rate bottom—an excellant coal bank about fifteen rood from the houſe, with ſeveral good houſes, the wood land is rich, level and well timbered, with a variety of good ſprings.

Alſo will be ſold, at the ſign of the Bear in Pittſburgh, at the time above mentioned, the following pattent lots, in the reſerved tract oppoſite Pittſburgh, over the Allegheny river, viz. Town lots, Numbers 42, 63, 88 and 89—Out lots, number 30, 176, 240 and 241, likewiſe two patent donation tracts of land containing 200 acres each, on the waters of Shenango and Beaver creeks, number 45 and 51—alſo one patent tract of land on the main branch of Turtle creek, eighteen miles from Pittſburgh, containing 150 acres and allowance, and an excellant mill ſeat, on a never failing ſtream.

Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to any of the ſubſcribers, and propoſels will be received by them at any time before the days of ſale.

Aw. M'FARLANE,
Aw. ROBISON,
HUGH M'FARLANE,
FRANCIS M'FARLANE,
GEORGE WILLIAMS *and*
HUGH M'FARLANE,
attorney for Wm. DIXON.
} *Heirs.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, Moon townſhip about the fifteenth of March laſt, a dark bay mare riſing four years old, about fourteen hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come prove property pay charge and take her away.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

October 18, 1796.

WANTTD,

BY the Subſciber, a Diſtiller of a good recommendation, that will engage to give two gallons of good proof whiſky for every buſhel of good merchantable Rye delivered to him, and take for his labour the overpluſs—He will be furniſhed with a commodious Still-houſe with two ſtills, one ſixty gallons and the other one hundred and fourteen—The wood cut and at the door, the Rye will be delivered in good order for immediate uſe, and every other neceſſary waned, in good order.

JACOB. NESSLY

Near the mouth of Yellow Creek, Ohio

FOR SALE,

By James Horner & Co.

A very neat and accurate copper-plate plan of the town of Erie —ſituate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninſula or bay of Preſqu'Iſle, taken from actual ſurvey, as laid out agreeably to an act of Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

The town is in form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal ſections or diviſions—each ſquare of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide, and three miles long, the ſtreets interſect each other at right angles—and are ſome of them 100 the others 60 feet wide.

Excluſive of the lots reſerved for public uſe, it contains 3501 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of conſiderable increaſe by diviſion —the moſt of them being 82 feet in wedth and 185 feet in length.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 26, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward,

BROKE off from the Conſtable of M'Kee's Port, County of Allegheny, on Tueſday 25, inſt. a certain Elias Baily, had on a blue coat, a red Veſt, brown velvet Overalls, & a wool Hat, ſomewhat worn, fair Complexion, ſhort Hair, about ſix feet high proportionably made, the ſubſcriber will give the above reward to any perſon that will take him up and deliver him at this place, or ſecure him in any Jail.

PATRICK CAVANAUGH, Conſtable.

M'Kee's Port, October 25, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE *Tract of Land, conveniently ſituated on the Great road, leading from Greenſburgh to Union town, three miles from Greenſburgh, adjoining the lands of William Vandyke, Philip Rebnih and James Hays, it is ſupplyed with ſeveral excellant ſprings of water, one near the dwelling houſe, and paſſes through a convenient ſpring houſe within about twenty feet off the dwelling, and thence paſſing by the Barn on to a bank, thence ſprends over part of the Meadow. The Dwelling houſe is thirty by twenty two feet, two ſtory high, with a ſtone chimney topped with brick, and ſhingle roof—a large double Barn, and ſeveral ſtables—there is a bearing Orchard of ſeventy Apple-trees and fifty Peach-trees and a number of Cherry and plumb-trees, there is above fifty acres well cleared, fenced and bears good wheat—there are ſome well timbered land, about eleven acres meadow, a conſiderable part of which is watered by ſpring water—miles of five griſt and ſaw-mills, apply to James Hays who lives on ſaid Tract and Ollimon's to Robert Williams, marchant in Pittſburgh—An indiſputable title will be*

ENNION WILLIAMS.

October 25, 1796.

NOTICE.

AN Evening School to be opened by the ſubſciber, at Mr. Thompſon's ſaddler ſhop on Monday the 31ſt inſt. Three ſhillings and ſix pence per quarter agreeable to the ſame.

OWEN M'GANN.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 27, 1796.